

CHALYSHEV, V.I.; VARYUKHINA, L.M.

Stratigraphy and spore-pollen complexes of Upper Tatarian and
Triassic sediments in the Kolva arch. Trudy Inst.geol.Komi fil.
AN SSSR no.3:78-96 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kolva Valley (Komi A.S.S.R.)—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Kolva Valley (Komi A.S.S.R.)—Palynology)

Varyukhina, V.N.

Properties and structure of some aromatic diazoamino derivatives of guanidine. Z. V. Pushkareva, V. N. Varyukhina, and L. V. Varyukhina (Institute of Polymers, Inst.), *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 57, 81-92 (1953).—Comparison of *p*-C₆H₄N:NNHC(:NH)NH₂CN (I) and *p*-C₆H₄N:NNHC(:NH)NH₂(:NH)NHCH₂Me (II), shows that tautomerism in such salts, as I is a result of interaction between the aromatic radical and the triazene group. Isomers with ArN₃NR structure eliminate N upon treatment with mineral acids, yielding ArNHR, while isomers with ArN₂NNHR structure are cleaved into a diazo compound, which then decomposes normally. Fusion of iso-

PrNH₂·HCl with dicyanoguanidine at 150° gave 62% *H*₂NC(:NH)NH₂·HCl, m. 251-2°, the sulfate, m. 228°; nitrate, m. 151°. The HCl salt with *p*-C₆H₄N₃·Cl in weakly alk. medium gave a yellowish substance, m. 182-4°, sol. in cold, HCl but not in alkali, identified as II. II with dry HCl in Et₂O gave a *H*₂Cl salt, m. 88-9°. II can be reduced on a Hg electrode. Treatment of II·HCl with aq. HCl gave *p*-C₆H₄NH and *H*₂NC(:NH)NH₂·HCl. Similar treatment of I·HCl gave N and *p*-C₆H₄NH₂·HCl. Treatment of I and II in HCl medium with *p*-C₆H₄NH for "fixation" of the diazo intermediate resulted in establishment of some 20% ArN₂NNHR isomer in I and 40% of ArN₂NNHR isomer; for II these proportions were 90% and 10%, resp. (cf. Ershov and Isac, *C.A.*, 34, 5129). Such isomers of II could not

be isolated, but an aq. alk. soln. of I acidified with HCl formed an intensely yellow ppt., decompr. 140-150° (from EtOH), giving with EtONa a Na salt, which in soln. in H₂O and acidification with HCl yielded a colorless ppt., m. 153-4°. Both pts. have the same compn. and give only 4-5° a m.p. depression when mixed. However the yellow form of I forms a tar with dil. HCl and yields N; the colorless isomer yields N and *p*-C₆H₄NH₂·HCl. Polarographic reduction of the 2 isomers gave a half-wave potential of -0.44 v. for the yellow and -0.21 v. for the colorless form. Apparently the colorless isomer is mainly ArNH₂·NR, and the yellow form is ArN₂NNHR. The half-wave potentials for other analogs are: colorless isomer of I·HCl -0.21 v.; Na salt of I -0.48 v.; I·Me deriv. -0.49 v.; II -0.71 v.; II·HCl -0.71 v.; PhN₃Ph, -0.41 v. Apparently the formation of *p*-chlorophenylcyanoguanidine from the diazoamino derivative depends on a tautomeristic shift in favor of the ArNH₂·NR form, and not on the formation of a labile HCl salt, as suggested by Walther, *et al.* (*C.A.*, 10, 592).

VARUKHINA, L. V.

"Synthesis and Properties of Some Heterocyclic N-oxides." Cand Chem Sci, Ural Polytechnic Inst, Sverdlovsk, 1954. (KL, No 1, 1955)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

VARYUKHINA, L. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Acridines

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 23/45

Authors : Pushkareva, Z. V., and Varyukhina, L. V.

Title : Study of heterocyclic N-oxides. Synthesis and properties of N-oxides of certain acridine derivatives

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 257-260, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : It is shown that heterocyclic N-oxides can be obtained either synthetically or through oxidation of homologous heterocyclic bases with organic per-acids hydrogen peroxide in ice cold acetic acid and in some cases with persulfuric acid. Best results in the synthesis of heterocyclic N-oxides were obtained during the oxidation with perbenzoic acid. The properties of acridine N-oxides are described. Twenty-two references: 9 USSR, 6 USA, 1 Eng., 2 Germ and 4 Rum. (1917-1953). Table.

Institution : Ural Polytechnic Inst. im. S. M. Kirov

Presented by : Academician I. N. Nazarov, January 29, 1955

VARYUKHINA, L.V.

VARYUKHINA, L.V.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Heterocyclic N-oxides. Part 3: Polarographic reduction of some heterocyclic N-oxides. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.6:1740-1746 Je '56.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Polarography) (Heterocyclic compounds)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1"

VARYUZHINA, L. V.

B-4

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecult. Chemical bond

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10888

Author : Pushkareva Z.V., Varyukhina L.V., Kokoshko Z.Yu.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Investigation of Heterocyclic N-Oxides. Dipole Moments and Chemical Characteristics of N-Oxides of Some Heterocyclic Compounds

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 108, No 6, 1098-1101

Abstract : By the heterodyne method, in C_6H_6 at 25° , were measured the dipole moments (D) of the following substances: N-oxide of pyridine (I) 4.23, N-oxide of quinoline (II) 4.00, N-oxide of acridine (III) 4.08, N-oxide of quinoxaline (IV) 2.53, N-oxide of phenazine (V) 1.76, NN-dioxide of quinoxaline (VI) 2.27, NN-dioxide of phenazine (VII) (melting point $189-191^\circ$) 2.20, VII (melting point $202-203^\circ$) 1.40, N-oxide of 9-chloracridine (VIII) 2.62, N-oxide of 2-methoxy-9-chloracridine (IX) 3.38, N-oxide of 3-nitro-9-chloracridine (X) 6.08, N-oxide of 2-methoxy-6,9-dichloracridine (XI) 5.51. Dipole moments of heterocyclic N-oxides are higher in all instances than μ of the corresponding bases. Value of μ III shows that direction of N-O bond forms a certain angle with line extending through C₉ and N, which may be due to an

Card 1/2

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10888

interaction of oxygen atom with phenyl rings of acridine molecule. Moments of V and VIII characterize polarity of N-O bond in phenazine and acridine series, respectively, since the corresponding inoxidized compounds have moments equal to zero. Values of μ of VII of different melting points permit the assumption of the existence of two isomers of VII. From μ I, II, IV were calculated μ N-O, equal to 3.01, 2.80 and 1.86, respectively. By a comparison of measurements of polarity of N-O bond with values of half-wave potentials, characterizing the reduction capability of these bonds, it is shown that with decrease in μ of N-O bond its electrochemical reduction is facilitated, apparently for the reason that greatest absorption occurs with least μ because of geometric configuration of the molecules.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Khmelevskiy, V. I., Abramova, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-7-56/64
Varyukhina, L. V.

TITLE:

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Uric Acid
(Polucheniiye teofillina i kofeina iz mochevoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1974-
1979 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The methods of the synthesis of caffeine (VI) and theophylline from uric acid (I) described in publications (Refs 1 - 15) are more or less all deficient. However, this acid is of great importance for the industrial synthesis of medicaments of the purine series, as it is easily accessible. The authors proceeded from 4,5-diacetylaminouracile (II) according to Reference 17. It converts to compound (VII) or (VIII) with alkali liquor. The methods of saponification (Refs 13, 18 and 19) known hitherto are practically not suited for use because of the low-quality final products resulting from them. A more exact investigation of the saponification of (II) showed that the compound (XII) is obtained in a yield of 93-95% on heating it with aqueous ammonia solution. When (II) is heated with soda lye the 4,5-diaminouracile is separated from the reaction mass as sulfate

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From
Uric Acid

SOV/79-28-7-56/64

(VIII) after its acidification with sulfuric acid. In the case of its heating with aqueous sodium formiate solution and a small amount of formic acid this sulfate converts to the formyl derivative of the 4,5-diaminouracile (III) which is converted to the sodium salt of theophylline after methylation with dimethylsulfate and a subsequent cyclization in alkaline medium (Ref 21). The whole synthesis of theophylline and caffeine from uric acid is shown in the scheme, by means of which a yield of 45-46% was obtained. The yield of caffeine increases to 90-94% when the theophylline is methylated. There are 23 references, 15 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Branch of the All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From
Uric Acid

1. Caffeines--Synthesis 2. Uric acid--Chemical reactions 3. Uric acid
--Applications

TITLE: Theophylline

Card 3/3

VARYUKHINA, L.V.; NECHAYEVA, O.N.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

N-oxide of 2-methyl-6-chloro-9-aminoacridine. Metod. poluch.
khim. reak. i prepar. no.11:84-87 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted April, 1964.

VARYUKHINA, R. A.
USSR/Geology - Granite

FD-2177

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-17/20

Author : Varyukhina, R. A.

Title : Alkali metasomatism of the enclosing rocks of polymetal deposit
situated in granites

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 10, No 2, 145-150, Mar 1955

Abstract : The author describes a deposit situated in the peripheral portion of a large granite intrusive and coordinated with a thick steeply dipping zone of fractures passing through the granites along a belt of xenoliths of diorite composition. In a part of the deposit two groups of metasomatic formations have been distinguished: metasomatic rocks of the northwest rim of the mineralized zone which are practically devoid of any sulfides; and hydrothermally transformed rocks of the southeast rim containing an impregnation of sulfides and able to be considered as commercial ore.

Institution : Chair of Mineral Resources

Submitted : September 29, 1954

LEVIN, A.A.; VARYUSHCHENKO, L.I.; DYATKINA, M.Ye.

Application of the variation-iteration method for the determination of the most stable configuration of MX_k molecules. Part 1: Molecules of MX_4 in approximation of σ -bonds. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.4:654-655 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP7005597

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0023/0024

INVENTOR: Verigin, V. N.; Tkachenko, V. A.; Varyushenkov, A. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing technically pure silicon. Class 12, No. 190356
[announced by the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Aluminum,
Magnesium and Electrode Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut alyuminiyevoy, magniyevoy i elektrodnoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, metal purification, quartz

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for producing technically pure silicon by reduction of silicon-containing raw material. To provide a wider range of raw materials and reduce the cost of the product, a silicon-containing material such as quartzite fines or quartz sand is mixed with a reducing agent such as green and partially metamorphosed minerals, coal with poor sintering properties, lignin or products formed by low-temperature carbonization or coking of these materials. The resultant silicon is then pressed and subjected to conventional treatment. 2. A modification of this method with intensification by conducting the reduction process in the presence of organic additives, specifically wastes from the wood processing industry as briquets or in some other form.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Jan65

UDC: 546.28-121

Card 1/1

VARYUSHIN, V. Ya.

"About buildings and grazing lands infected with poultry tuberculosis agent on infected poultry farms."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 6, 1960, p. 44

Kurak NIVS

ANNENKOV, I.P.; VARYUSHIN, V.Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Complications after the administration of a glycerinized
crystal violet vaccine against hog cholera. Veterinariia
40 no.11:38-43 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnnyy veterinarnyy vrach Verkhne-Lyubazhskogo rayona,
Kurskoy oblasti (for Annenkov). 2. Kurskaya oblastnaya
nauchno-proizvodstvennaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for
Varyushin).

VARYUTA, M., inzh.

Use of slotted suction nozzles on dredgers. Rech. transp. 19 no.11;
41-42 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Dredging machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1

VARYMYNOV, V.

Whose dress is more handsome? Bab. i sial. 33 no.8:18 Ag '57.
(Minsk--Clothing and dress) (MLRA 10:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1"

ZAYTSEV, M.A.; VARYGIN, Ye.S.

Portable housing, service, and work buildings for prospecting.
Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.12:19-24 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Geolstroyprojekt.
(Buildings, Portable) (Prospecting)

VARZANOV, M.A.; RAPORT, Yu.M.

Electronic device for determining the percentage of magnetic
material content in nonmagnetic powders. Zav.lab. 23 no.7:861-864
'57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Electronic instruments)
(Magnetic materials)

VA 2 7-31/49

32-7-31/49

AUTHORS: Varzanov, M.A., Rapoport, Yu.M.

TITLE: An Electronic Device for Determining the Percentage of Magnetic Substances in Non-Magnetic Powders
(Elektronnyy pribor dlya opredeleniya protsentsnogo soderzhaniya magnitnogo materiala v nemagnitnykh poroshkakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 861 - 864 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This device is based upon measuring the average magnetic conductivity of the product to be investigated. In this case the constant magnetic conductivity of the magnetic material in non-magnetic substances is proportional to the content of the magnetic material in the sample. Individual components of such a mixture must retain their specific volume. As the object to be measured is a powder, the degree of strength and granulometric composition exercises considerable influence upon the measuring result. In production practically the conductivity of the ferromagnetic materials is measured with the aid of the bridge-scheme on sound frequency. Only low inductions are taken into account here. The function of the device concerned consists in increasing the vo-

Card 1/2

32-7-31/49

An Electronic Device for Determining the Percentage of Magnetic Substances in Non-Magnetic Powders

lume of the induction coil by the introduction of the magnetic material into it. This device is called EM-4, and the results obtained here can be controlled by means of the magnet separator or by means of a hand magnet. However, such apparatus determine only the magnetic fraction of the content.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Abrasives and Grinding
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut abrazivov i shlifovaniya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VARZANOV M.A.
TITKOV, N.I., VARZANOV, M.A.; SLEZINGER, I.I.; PETROVA, O.P.;
BORISOV, G.I.

Drilling by means of electric discharges in fluids. Neft.
khoz. 35 no.10:5-10 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Oil well drilling)
(Electric discharges)

BEZGUBOV, A. I.; BYVSHIKH, Yu. I.; DEMENT'YEV, P. K.; KISLAYKOV, Ya. M.;
KOVALEV, L. V. [deceased]; KOTLYAR, V. N., prof.; KRUGLOVA, V. G.;
RUDNITSKAYA, L. S.; TSYRUL'NIKOV, V. M.; VARZANOVA, A. N., red.;
VLASOVA, N. A., tekhn. red.

[Uranium in ancient conglomerates] Uran v drevnikh konglome-
ratakh. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 187 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Uranium) (Conglomerate)

GOROKHOVSKIY, V.M.; KUKHTIN, V.A.; LEVIN, Ya.A.; BORIN, A.V.; KISELEVA, L.P.
VARZANOSOVA, T.P.

Studying the stabilizing effect of some derivatives of 1,3,4 -
triazaindolizine. Trudy NTKFI no.46:26-30 '62.

(MIRA 18:8)

24.5500
S/137/62/000/005/011/150
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Varzaru, E.

TITLE: The use of a tungsten-molybdenum thermocouple for measuring the temperature of liquid metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 17-18, abstract 5B109 ("Metrol. apl.", 1961, v. 8, no. 3, 126-131, Roumanian summary)

TEXT: For the purpose of measuring high temperatures (up to 2,000°C) of liquid metals at the temperature laboratory of the Bukarest Institute of Metrology RPR. W-Mo thermocouples were investigated in the 1,200 - 1,700°C temperature range; moreover, a method was developed for calibrating the aforementioned thermocouples by means available under industrial conditions. The author considers that emf of the hot layer of a W-Mo thermocouple changes in a direct proportion to temperature up to 1,300°C; subsequently there are changes in the current direction and the coefficient of emf variation; on this basis the author presents various methods of calibrating the thermocouples. To check calibration with the use of compensation conductors, a 99.66% Cu and 0.34% Ni

Card 1/2

The use of a tungsten-molybdenum ...

S/137/62/000/005/011/150
A006/A101

alloy compensation conductor is connected to the positive Mo-electrode and an electrolytical Cu conductor to the negative conductor (?) [Abstracter's note: probably electrode]. Calibration can be carried out using an optical pyrometer. In this case a graphite lump with a cylindrical aperture is placed into a heating furnace; an Al oxide tube containing the junction is introduced into the hole. The temperature of the tube quartz base is measured with the aid of the optical pyrometer. Information is also given on group calibration of W-Mo thermocouples with the aid of a graphite beaker into whose bottom two quartz tubes are placed. One tube contains the thermocouple under investigation, the other one contains a standard platinum-rhodium thermocouple (10% Rh-Pt). A description is given of the resistance circuit and the Wheatstone bridge for calibrating the W-Mo thermocouple with the aid of an automatic potentiometer.

N. Kirichenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VARZHA, V.P., inzh.; PIKTIS, A.A., inzh., starshiy prepodavatel'

Redesign of ChT-21-Sh carding machines. Tekst.prom. 19 no.1:71-
(MIRA 12:1)
73 Ja '59.

1. Nachal'nik prigotovitel'nogo otdela fabriki "Droba" (for
Varzha). 2. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Kaunas (for Piktis)
(Carding machines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1

VARZHANSKAYA, T.A.; OBNOCKOV, Ye.I.; CHIKOV, Ye.N.

Boundary layer near the critical point. Sber. rab. V.I. RGO
2:135-145 '63. (Vika 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1"

TIMOFEEV, N., inzhner; VARZHANTSEV, S., elektromekhanik;

Automatic groat sampling at the Orenburg Grain Milling Combine.
Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.8:19-20 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Orenburgskiy mel'kombinat.
(Orenburg Province--Flour Mills--Equipment and supplies)
(Cereal products--Analysis)

sov/169-59-2-1593

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 2, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Varzhenevskiy, N.S.

TITLE: A Pellicular Hygrometer ^{12E}

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta gidrometeorol. priborostr., 1958, Nr 6, pp 66 - 72

ABSTRACT: This is the description of a hygrometer with a diaphragm transducer made of a pellicle produced from the caesum serosa or the placenta pellicle of the cattle. The kinematic scheme of the device is explained and its computation is given. A summary on the methods for measuring the air humidity at positive and negative temperatures is presented, the drawbacks of the hair-hygrometers and of the modern complicated equipment with optical and electronic devices are analyzed.

V.A. Sorochan

Card 1/1

SHEVCHENKO, F.N.; VARZHENEVSKIY, N.S.; KILEBAN, L.S.

Photoelectric cloud meter with pulse-type source of light.
Trudy NIIIGMP no.8:23-29 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Clouds) (Meteorological instruments)

SOKOLOV, V.Ye.; VARZHENEVSKIY, N.S.

New apparatus for determining air humidity in animal holes
and bird nests from a distance. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 67
no.1:115-119 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(HYDROMETER)
(BIRDS—EGGS AND NESTS)
(ANIMALS, HABITATIONS OF)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4038812

S/2778/63/000/011/0067/0075

AUTHOR: Varzhenevskiy, N. S.; Khakhalin, V. S.

TITLE: The PK3-1A radiosonde humidity transducer

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy*, no. 11, 1963, 67-75

TOPIC TAGS: hygrometer transducer, PK3-1A radiosonde, radiosonde humidity transducer, organic diaphragm transducer

ABSTRACT: A new organic membrane-type hygrometer has been developed at the Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorological Instrument Design (NII GMP) in cooperation with the Central Aerological Observatory (TsAO) and the Sverdlovsk Plant of Hydrometeorological Instrument Design, to be used with PK3-1A radiosondes. Two models were built: one with a helical return spring, and the other with a torsion spring. The transducer consists of

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4038812

an organic membrane in the form of a truncated cone (serous membrane of bovine appendix) which expands and contracts by 3.5% with humidity changes of from 0 to 100%. Changes in the membrane are transmitted to a rheostat which converts them into humidity readings. This unit has the following parameters: range of humidity measurements from 10% to 100% at temperatures ranging from -60° to +35°; measurement accuracy of ±5% at above-zero temperatures, and ±10% at temperatures below -30°; instrument lag of 10—12 sec; operationally stable at accelerations not exceeding 2 G's; the weight of unit, not in excess of 50 grams. The instrument lag can be reduced by providing forced ventilation to the sensor. Two units carried aloft by PK3-1A and A-22-III radiosondes were tested in 1961 at the Central Aerological Observatory. The readout differences between the two units amounted to 4% with occasional differences of up to 17% which probably could be attributed to transmission errors and poor synchronization.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4038812

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

101 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96
A CERTIFIED PRODUCT OF ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH CORPORATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO

AUTHOR: Varzhenevskiy, N. S.; Mel'tser, F. A.

TITLE: An investigation of the possibility of using electrets in β
meteorological instruments

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologii. 1954. Voprosy

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY 23

polycrystalline, electric, metal, magnetic, organic, dielectric, inorganic, magnetic, organic, and

ABSTRACT: Studies conducted during the last several years at the Fizicheskiy Institut i N. DGG-1 in the Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have shown that several types of elektrets being manufactured in USSR, are best suited for electric elektrets made from the ceramic dielectrics. These are the most versatile and the most sensitive instruments.

2002

ABSTRACT NO. ATD 3158

Abstract: Figure 1 shows a small cylindrical anemometer in diameter, with a small fan. Measurements

suitable as a windmill. Abstract: The device described in the article due to the authors was an electret generator which, without an electric power source, generates an output signal over relatively long distances and can be used effectively (in fact, "anemometers") for measuring wind speed and direction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo pristroystveniya Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instruments

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES,EC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3158

Card 2/2

L 27615-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACCESSION NR: A15001383

5/2778/64 000/012 0089/0096

19
8
B+1

AUTHOR: Varzhenevskiy, N. S.; Mel'tser, R. A.

TITLE: Investigation of electrolytic humidity sensors

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 12, 1962. Voprosy gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Problems of hydrometeorological instrument manufacture). 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological instrument, atmospheric humidity, hygrometer, electrolytic sensor, polystyrene, lithium carbide

QM

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a new method for manufacturing electrolytic sensors whose sensitivity is higher than that of sensors developed before (for example, Durmore, F. W., Bull. Amer. Met. Soc., v. 19, 223-243, 1938). In the Durmore instrument, the sensing element is a film of

instability of characteristics with time, and it is impossible to correct it by electrode polarization. An effective method of correction is to use a

Card 1/4

L 27615-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001383

is both moisture-resistant and capable of stably holding a hygroscopic layer. The best such material is polystyrene. The authors have therefore devised and described a new sensor shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Aging of the sensor in a humidity chamber at humidities of 15-100% is described. It was found that the concentration of LiC in the polystyrene determines the range of measured humidity. The authors present curves for models of polystyrene sensors with LiC concentrations from 0.14 to 1.65%. When the LiC concentration is greater than 1.65% the sensitivity of the polystyrene sensors decreases sharply at high humidities; the best concentration is 1.4-1.6%. Inertia data for this sensor are given. For example, when the rate of ventilation is 1 m/sec. the inertia coefficient decreases by a factor of approximately 6 in comparison with a calm; when the rate of ventilation is 5 m/sec. -- by more than a factor of 10. These elements will show a temperature effect and should be used only at above-zero temperatures and when the temperature is not too high. The effect of polarization can be eliminated by using a sensor with a polarizing current. Stability of the new instrument is superior to that of the electric VTR instrument now in use. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/4

L 27615-65
ACCESSION NR: ATSC01383

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo
priborostroyeniya, Leningrad (Hydrometeorological instrument making scientific
research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ZS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 3/4

L 27615-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5001383

ENCLOSURE: 01

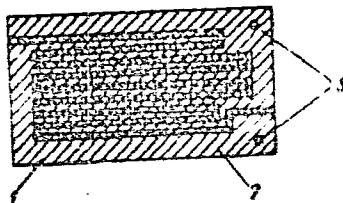


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the sensor:

- 1) hygroscopic polystyrene,
- 2) current-conducting layer;
- 3) openings for attachment and electrical connection of the sensor

Card 4/4

L 26093-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001384

made at freezing temperatures. These membrane hygrometers have small inertia in comparison with hair hygrometers and react to humidity fluctuations with an accuracy of 0.1% in 10 minutes.

19. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1933, 28, 273-285.

entire humidity range. Membrane hygrometer response is not constant over the entire range with time, but enough sensitivity is retained to make the hygrometer suitable for long service. Membrane hygrometer response is dependent on the following parameters. Saturation of membrane is dependent on the water vapor content of the ambient air. Readings relative to the theoretical saturation value can be determined by possible supersaturation of the membrane. The temperature of the membrane determines the temperature of the hygrometer. Hygrometer response is at maximum sensitivity at below-zero temperatures. It is 50% of maximum response at 0° C. and 10% at 50° C.

— 2 —

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1"

ACCESSION NR: AT5001384

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 1701-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: A15022097

UR/2778/65/000/014/0060/0074

24
B1

AUTHOR: Varzhenevskiy, N. S.; Belkina, M. M.

TITLE: Carbon-film hygrometer sensors 10

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 14, 1965. 60-74

TOPIC TAGS: ^{9M}humidity measurement, meteorological instrument, hygrometer, carbon film hygrometer, radiosonde

ABSTRACT: It is noted that the carbon-film hygrometer sensors, developed in the USA over the last 20 years seem to have the basic shortcoming of changing their characteristics (with time) under normal conditions of storage (W. J. Smith, N. J. Hoeflich, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, v. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1954; R. M. Rados, Chief Experimental Meteorology Branch, Meteorological Development, Laboratory, Geophysics Research Directorate, U.S. Air Force, Bedford, Mass. Weamnerwise. December, 1960). New carbon-film hygrometer sensors were tested extensively at the Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Making (NIIGMR) over the the 1961-63 period to determine their suitability for radiosonde operations. The technique of carbon hygrometer sensor production is

Card 1/2

L 1701-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022097

3

given in the article. Results of these tests indicate that: 1) carbon sensors with various electrical resistances can be built; 2) such hygrometers are free of polarization and can operate on AC as well as DC current; 3) their inertia is very low down to -40C and they exhibit a small temperature coefficient; 4) their small size and weight makes them ideal for radiosondes; 5) carbon sensor calibration curves are not stable with time; 6) such hygrometers must be utilized soon after their calibration; and 7) acetylcellulose-based elements must be made of high-purity material. It is suggested that studies on hygrometer materials be continued in order to develop bases which provide better reproducibility and to find appropriate carbon hygrometer stabilizers. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 12 tables. [08]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya, Leningrad (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Design)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4093

mhb
Card 2/2

NEDOBORSKIY, K.M.; VARZHEVSKIY, E.F., epizootolog (Chemerovetskiy rayon
Khmel'nitskoy oblasti)

Course of leptospirosis in cattle. Veterinariia 39 no.8:
26-27 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Glavnnyy veterinarnyy vrach Chemerovetskogo rayona Khmel'-
nitskoy oblasti (for Nedoborskiy).

VARZHITSKIY, A.G., inzhener (Kuybyshev)

Precast hollow foundations. Stroi.pred.neft.prom.l no.6:11-12
Ag '56. (Foundations) (MLRA 9:9)

VARZHITSKIY, A.G.

BOBROVNIKOV, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.dots.; VARZHITSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Organizing automatic registration of the operation of building
machinery. Stroi.prom. 35 no.10:43-44 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Building machinery)

VARZHITSKIY, AKTUR

POPOVSKIY, Bogdan Vasil'yevich; VARZHITSKIY, Artur Genrikhovich; DMITRIYEVA,
T.I., vedushchiy redaktor; KHLIEBNIKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Industrial methods and production lines in building petroleum tanks]
Opyt industrial'nogo i potochnogo stroitel'stva rezervuarnykh parkov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1957. 77 p. (Petroleum--Storage) (Tanks) (MIRA 10:4)

VARZHITSKIY, A.G., inzh.; USHAMIRSKIY, M.K., inzh.; PALEVSKIY, S.A.,
inzh., nauchnyy red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV,
L.Ya., tekhn.red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Building large-block apartment houses in Novokuybyshevsk]
Opyt stroitel'stva zhilykh zdanii iz krupnykh blokov v Novo-
kuibyshevskie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.
i stroit.materialam, 1959. 40 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Novokuybyshevsk—Apartment houses) (Building blocks)

A.G. VARZHITSKIY

N/5
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Opyt industrial'nogo i potochnogo stroitel'stva rezervunarnykh parkov
(Experience of industrial mass production of storage tanks, by) B. V. Popovskiy
i A.G. Varzhitskiy. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957.

77 p. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables (Opyt Neftyanikov-Stroiteley)

"Literatura": p. 69

VARZHITSKIY, A.G.

VARZHITSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Constructing overhead pipelines on precast reinforced concrete
supports. Bet.i shel.-bet. no.7:285-286 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Pipelines) (Precast concrete construction)

VARZILOVICH, P.P., inzhener, laureat Stalinakoy premii.

New apparatus for the remote control of ventilators. Mekh. trud.
rab. 8 no.5:29-31 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Remote control) (Mine ventilation)

VARZIN, A. V.

The mechanism of sudden outbursts of coal (18).
A. V. Varzin. *Ugol* 28, No. 9, 19-22(1953).—The sudden outbursts from coal are discussed on the basis of solids under compression and of the rate of gas adsorption and desorption from coal. Expts. were run with γ -ray irradiation of coal on the assumption that if the adsorbed gas is bombarded with γ -rays, the mols. will be ionized, resulting in the desorption of one half of the gas and stronger retention of the other half. The desorbed gas will escape gradually, without sudden outbursts. Irradiation increases the resistance to shear and the strength of the coal by 170%. The effect of γ -ray irradiation may extend 2-3 m. into the coal and reduce the amt. of adsorbed gas by one half, increase the coal strength, lower the rate of gas evolution, and raise the plasticity of coal by 50%. W. M. Sternberg

VARZIN, I.

VARZIN, I., tokar!

We are achieving high productivity of labor. Sov.profsoiuzy 2
(MLRA 7:7)
no.7:24-27 Jl '54.

1. Predsedatel' komiteta prefsoyusa turbinnogo tschka Nevskego
mashinestreitel'nogo zavoda im. V.I.Lenina.
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Turbines)

VARZIN, N.; YESIPOV, V.; ZAYTSEV, N.

Economics training of agricultural specialists. Vop. ekon. no.10:
149-151 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

LOGVINOV, L. (Saratov); VARZIN, N. (Saratov); KASHIN, V. (Saratov)

Economic role of the socialist state during the large-scale
building of communism. Vop. ekon. no.8:154-160 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Communist state) (Economic policy)

137-58-6-11304

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Varzin, V.P.

TITLE: Testing Hydrocyclones at the im. Matrosov and Nr 14-bis
Plants (Ispytaniye gidrotsiklonov na fabrikakh im. Matrosova i
Nr 14-bis)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma. 1957, Nr 9, pp 20-24

ABSTRACT: Thickener area available at the im. Matrosov plant is inadequate, and therefore 50% of the tailings, containing 1.5-1.7 g Au/t, went into the discard without going through flotation and cyanidation of the flotation concentrate. The use of hydrocyclones (H) makes it possible to process all the tailings without increasing the area of the department. Thickening of the 74-13-micron class by H saves 87% of this material, while with a thickener the figure is 78.2%. 94.4% of the Au is extracted in H, while 81.5% is saved by the thickener. The design of cylindrical H employing a movable conical gate instead of the usual bottom hood is shown. It is proved that this equipment constitutes an efficient desliming apparatus, as it will extract 98.5% of the -74 micron class. The absence of rakes in the thickener

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11304

Testing Hydrocyclones at the im. Matrosov and Nr 14-bis Plants

at Plant 14-bis makes it necessary to discharge a product containing 5-6% solids, which then goes to concentration tables, where appx. 12% of the Au is extracted. The use of H increased extraction only by 3% owing to the fine dispersion of the material. It is found that H may be used instead of thickeners for thickening slimes.

I. M.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Mining industry--Equipment 3. Machines--Test results

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11303

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Varzin, V.S.

TITLE: Testing and Installation of Hydrocyclones at the Plants of Dal'stroy (Ispytaniye i vnedreniye gidrotsiklonov na fabrikakh Dal'stroya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. Magadansk. n.-i. in-ta za 1956, g. Magadan, 1957, pp 138-146

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the possibility of employing hydrocyclones (H) at various points in the procedures at the im. Matrosov and the Nr 14-bis plants. The use of H in the process of thickening gravitational tailings at the im. Matrosov plant makes it possible to organize the treatment of all the ore in a clear-cut process without major capital outlay. Extraction of the Au in the sand fraction by H is 10-12% higher than by thickener. The use of H for desliming and removal of water from the pulverized flotation concentrate, when Au is to be recovered by flotation from the thickened product of the thickeners, makes it possible to recover up to 43% solids in the form of very fine silts with discarded Au contents, the amount of the metal present before the

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11303

Testing and Installation of Hydrocyclones at the Plants of Dal'stroy

operation being 9.5%. At Nr 14-bis plant it is necessary to organize an elaborate procedure for concentrating the slimes. When this procedure is at the stage of determination of equipment to be employed, H may prove to be indispensable for desliming and classification.

A.Sh.

1. Ores--Processing
2. Gold--Processing
3. Mining industry--Equipment

Card 2/2

VARZIN, Yu.A. (Kirov (obl.), ul. Bol'shevikkov, 18-e, kv. 43)

Results of treating calcaneal spurs with hydrocortisone
acetate in outpatient dispensaries. Ortop., travm. i protez.
26 no. 5:54-56 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VARZINA, R. F.

Varzina, R. F. -- "Influence of Various Types of Fodder on the Growth and Development of Young Suksunskiy (Suksun) Cattle." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

VARZUGIN, V. M.

Reproduction of halftone originals; based on experiments of the
Scientific Editorial Map Compilation Section. Geod.i kart. no.
10:32-38 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Map printing)

VARZUGEN, V. M.

5/6-5/7-7-4/25

Sokolova, O. I. Results of the Competition for the Best: "Improving Suggestion" (best lecture on luchshaya raznostochnost' predlozhennykh)

Geodesiya i kartografiya: v. 10, no. 1, 1968.

ABSTRACT: In May 1979, the ordinary competition for the best and
most accurate in the field of topographic-geodetic and
cartographic production was concluded at the Cluj-Napoca "Ura"-
centrul Geodetic și Kartografic MVD 332 (Main Administration
of Internal Affairs). The Ministry of Internal Affairs

The 2nd prizes of 750 Rubles were given to
Galitsky, O. P. Shchukin,
Braslavsky, V. M. Yarushin, Yu. B.
Sternov (BRACH) for "Technology of the Use of Standard
V. P. V. M. Tarasov,
V. P. V. M. Tarasov,
V. P. V. M. Tarasov,

an Ordnance Trolley for Flaker Transports in a station
[Mechanicheskaya] for "Vesnina" in a station
of Photo-Service on the G.P.-2. 4) V. S. Kuznetsov
[Mechanicheskaya] for "Vesnina" in a station
Kazanovo. 5) N. N. Sazanov, V. G. Cherevko
[Mechanicheskaya] and V. V. Kostylev [Mechanicheskaya]
6) V. V. Vasil'ev, I. V. Kostylev and V. V. Sazanov [Mechanicheskaya]

Observations made with a telescope.

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11 of 11

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858710019-1"

3(2)

SOV/6-59-10-20/21

AUTHOR: Varzugin, V. M.

TITLE: Preparations for the Edition of a Map on a Scale of
1 : 250,000 by Engraving on Plastic Material

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 70-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract from the first chapter of an article on
the photomechanic method used in modern cartography. The
article was published by Knorr in the periodical "Vermessungs-
technische Rundschau", 1959, Nr 1.

Card 1/1

VARZUCIN, V.M.; STEPANOV, V.P.

Manufacture of cross-line screens on photomechanical films.
Geod.i kart. no.2:43-48 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Map printing)
(Photomechanical processes)

VARZUGIN, V.M.

From the pages of "The Polygrapher" [a German journal].
(MIRA 13:6)
Geod.1 kart. no.3:68-73 Mr '60.
(Map printing)

VARZUGIN, V.M.

From the pages of the journal "Der Polygraph." Geod. i kart. no.11:
65-69 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Map printing)

VARZUGIN, V.M.

Using contact solutions in halftone shading by the method of
"triplex." Sbor.st.po kart. no.13:79-82 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Map printing)

VARZUGIN, V.M.

Publication of physical maps with regional data. Geod. i kart.
(MIRA 16:6)
no.4:30-35 Ap '63.

(Physical geography—Maps)

VARZUGIN, V.M.

Problems in polygraphy discussed in the periodical press of the
German Federal Republic. Geod. i kart. no.7:64-71 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Germany, West--Copying processes)

VARZUNOV, N.

Assembling water pipe made of rubber pipes. Sel', stroi.
16 no.6:5 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya kolkhoza "Zarya" Vologodskogo
rayona, Vologodskoy oblasti.
(Vologda District—Water pipes)

VAC, A.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Engr

Affiliations: /not given/

Source: Bratislava, Nasa Veda, Vol VIII, No 4, 1961, pages 251-252.

Data: "Construction of TV Transmitters in Slovakia."

6FO 981643

L 41804-66 EWP.(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)
ACC NR: AP6031547

LIP(c) JD/HM/WB

SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/002/0347/0357

AUTHOR: Hrelescu, Mircea; Vas, Alexandru; Lipovan, Leonard; Bar, Friedrich

48
BORG: Timisoara Technical Research Center, Academy of the Socialist Republic of
Rumania, Timisoara (Academia Republicii Socialiste Romania, Centrul de cercetari tehnice)TITLE: Contributions to the study of the destruction by cavitation of some steels
obtained by electric arc alloying

1b

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 347-357

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, manganese steel, cavitation, welding technology

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the resistance to destruction by cavitation of metals deposited by welding and obtained through the alloying of soft steels in electric arcs with the aid of ceramic fluxes. As compared to a cast steel, the metals deposited by welding were found to have a better resistance to cavitation, especially in the case of Cr-Mn steels. The use of suitable ceramic fluxes was found to lead to deposited metals with good anti-cavitation properties.

Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 34,166]

SUB-CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 010
OTH/REF: 005

Card 1/1 af

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S/044/62/000/C03/051/092
C111/C444AUTHOR: Vas, E.

TITLE: On the efficiency of the sequential probability ratio test

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 15,
abstract 3V64. ("Magyar tud. akad. Mat. kutató int. közl.",
1959, 4, no. 2, 171-181)TEXT: Let x_1, x_2, \dots be a sequence of independent equidistributed stochastic variables with the probability density $f(x; \theta)$, θ being a parameter with respect to which there exist two hypotheses: $\theta = \theta_0$ or $\theta = \theta_1 > \theta_0$. The criterium for the distinction of these hypotheses with given probabilities of the errors of first and second kind α and β leads as it is well-known to the minimisation of the two mathematical expectations $M(v|\theta_0)$ and $M(v|\theta_1)$ of the observance duration under the hypotheses θ_0 and θ_1 , basing on the successive observance of the accumulated sums $z_k = \sum_{i=1}^k z_i$, where $z_i = \log \frac{f(x_i; \theta_1)}{f(x_i; \theta_0)}$. For α and β

Card 1/4

S/044/62/000/003/051/092

C111/C444

On the efficiency of the sequential ...
given, Wald has obtained upper and lower estimations for $M(v|\theta)$, where
in the general case $\theta \neq \theta_0, \theta_1$. Especially interesting is of course the
case $\theta_0 < \theta < \theta_1$. The upper and lower estimations for $M(v|\theta)$ of Wald
contain the expressions

$$\xi_\theta = \sup_r M(z-r|\theta; z \geq r \geq 0),$$

$$\xi'_\theta = \inf_r M(z+r|\theta; z \leq -r \leq 0),$$

which have been calculated by Wald for the normal and binomial
distributions. The author of the article shows under certain suppositions
concerning the properties of the density family $f(x; \theta)$ that ξ_θ and ξ'_θ
are identical with the corresponding values for $r = 0$, i. e.

$$\xi_\theta = M(z|\theta; z \geq 0), \quad \xi'_\theta = M(z|\theta; z \leq 0).$$

This result permits for some distributions to obtain explicit formulas
Card 2/4

S/044/62/000/003/051/092

C111/C444

On the efficiency of the sequential ...

for ξ_θ , ξ_θ' and consequently to obtain upper and lower estimations for $M(Y|\theta)$. In the case of $M(z|\theta) = 0$ the estimations of Wald become different for $M(Y|\theta)$, and one has to calculate for them the expressions

$$\xi_\theta = \sup_r M[(z-r)^2 | \theta; z \geq r \geq 0],$$

$$\xi_\theta' = \sup_r M[(z+r)^2 | \theta; z \leq -r \leq 0]$$

for which under certain suppositions it is again stated that there is

$$\xi_\theta = M(z^2 | \theta; z \geq 0), \xi_\theta' = M(z^2 | \theta; z \leq 0).$$

$$\text{In the special case of the normal distribution for } \theta^* = \frac{\theta_0 + \theta_1}{2}$$

there are estimations given for $M(Y|\theta^*)$ which are more exact than the upper and lower estimations which are obtained from the inequalities of Wald. Then these estimations are compared with the fixed sample size $n(\theta^*; \alpha, \beta)$ which is necessary in order to reach the given errors

Card 3/4

On the efficiency of the sequential ... S/044/62/000/003/051/092
C111/C444

α , β if one uses the well-known method of Neumann-Pearson. The value
of the efficiency

$M(v | \mathcal{A}^t)$ of the successive analysis in comparison with the classical
method of Neumann-Pearson is calculated for several α - and β -values and
given in tables.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

VAS, Gabor

Some aspects of the development of certain research methods
used in the hoisery industry laboratory. Nagy textil 14
no.4:149-151 Ap '62

VAS, Gabor, TERI, Rudolf

Stitch-o-master, the new Hungarian-made knitting industry
Instrument. Magy textil 17 no. 3/143-144 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

VAS, Gabor; TERI, Rudolf

Effect of synthetic fiber blends on the quality of knit goods.
Magy textil 15 no.7:275-282 J1 '63.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

VAS, G. ; TERI, R.

Elimination of pilling effect occurring in linings made of polyamide plating yarns. p. 436.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, no. 11/12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

VAS, Gyorgy, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Effect of the reduction of processing stages of spinning
machines on the formation of product irregularities.
Magy textil 15 no.8:321-325 Ag '63.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet; "Magyar Textiltechnika"
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

VAS, B.

The suture of infected and granulomatized wounds. Orv. hetil. 94 no.32:
875-879 9 Aug 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Graduate Student. 2. Clinic for Advanced Training in Surgery (Director
-- Prof. Dr. Imre Litmann), Budapest Medical University.

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.; KERPEL, Maria, dr.

Osteomedullaris phlebographia. Magy. sebeszet 7 no.4:280-283
Aug 54.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinika-
janak kozlemenye. Igazgato: Littmann Imre egyetemi tanar.
(ANGIOGRAPHY
phlebography, osteomedullary)

VAG, G.; TARI, R.

Preventive quality control in the knitting and crocheting industry. p. 165.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Műszaki és Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 2, July 1959.
Uncl.

SOLTESZ, Lajos, dr.; VAS, Gyorgy, dr.

Diagnostic value of mixed injection of novocaine and acetylcholine.
Orv. hetil. 95 no.50:1378-1382 12 Dec 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepso Klinika-
janak (igazgato: Litmann Imre, dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL

obliterative, diag., intra-arterial inject. of procaine
with acetylcholine)

(PROCAINE, admin.

with acetylcholine, intra-arterial inject. in diag. of
obliterative peripheral vasc. dis.)

(ACETYLCHOLINE, admin.

with procaine, intra-arterial inject. in diag. of peripheral
vasc. dis.)

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.

✓ Data on paradoxal reactions of the nervous system in peripheral
vascular diseases. Orv. hetil. 96 no.5:117-121 30 Jan 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo
Klinikajának (igazgató: Littmann Imre dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, physiology,
nervous system, paradoxal reactions)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
vasc. dis., peripheral, paradoxal reactions of)

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.,; SZITA, Ilona, dr.,; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.

Determination of circulation rate with sodium fluorescein in peripheral arterial diseases. Orv. hetil. 96 no.39:1081-1084
25 Sept 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Mgyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinikajának
(igazgató: Litman Imre dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(VASCULAR-DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, physiology,
circ. rate in arterial peripheral dis., determ. with
sodium fluorescein)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,
rate, in peripheral arterial dis., determ. with
sodium fluorescein)

(FLUORESCIN,
sodium, determ. of circ. rate in peripheral arterial
dis.)

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.

Effect of vascular spasm, caused by acute arterial thrombosis,
on the functional state of the collateral arteries. Magy.
sebeszet 9 no.1:62-65 Feb 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepso
Klinikajanak koslemenye Igazgato: Littmann Imre egyetemi tanar.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL
arterial, femoral thrombosis causing vasc. spasm &
gangrene, arteriectomy. (Hun))

VAS 6.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/5 Cardiovascular May 57

1266. VAS G., SZITA I. and LENCZ L. Chir. Fortbildungsklin., Budapest. Über die Messung der Kreislaufzeit mit Natriumfluorescein bei peripheren Durchblutungsstörungen *The measurement of the circulation time with sodium fluorescein in disturbances of the peripheral circulation* Zbl. Chir. 1956, 81/12 (480-486) Tables 1 Illus. 6

In 15 patients with disturbances of the peripheral circulation, the circulation time of 19 lower extremities was measured with the aid of intra-arterial injection of sodium fluorescein. It was observed that the visible velocity of spread of fluorescein corresponds to that of ioduron. Although the difference of the circulation time from the normal does not allow a reliable conclusion regarding the site of the occlusion, it is assumed that the knowledge of the circulation time constitutes a firm basis for precise serial arteriography. (IX, 18)

Journal of Surgery, Vol. 11/11 Surgery Nov 1956
VAS G.

6196. VAS G., LENCZ L. and SZITA I. Chir. Fortbildungsklin., Med. Univ.,
Budapest. * Die Veränderungen der Kreislaufzeit nach hyperämisierenden
Operationen bei peripheren Durchblutungsstörungen. Changes in the
circulation time following hyperaemizing operations in
cases of peripheral circulatory disturbances ZBL. CHIR.
1956, 81/38 (2041-2046) Tables 1

The circulation time was determined by intra-arterial injection of sodium fluo-
rescein before and after hyperaemizing operations in 18 cases (24 extremities).
In cases in which the circulation time was not reduced after the operation neither
objective nor subjective improvement of the affection was seen. Although the
skin temperature on the side of the operation rose in all cases, this was not
always connected with improvement in the patient's condition. This is confirmed
by the unaltered circulation time.

TEMESVARI, Antal, dr.; SOLTESZ, Lajos, dr.; KERPEL, Marta, dr.;
VAS, Gyorgy, dr.

Clinical value of percutaneous lumbar aortography. Orv. hetil.
97 no.14:379-383 1 Apr 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo
Klinikajanak (igazgato: Littmann, Imre dr. egyet. tanar)
kozlemense.

(ANGIOGRAPHY
aortography, lumbar, percutaneous, diag. value (Hun))
(AORTA, radiography
same)

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.; LENCS, Laszlo, dr.; SZITA, Ilona, dr.

Changes or circulation rate after surgical hyperemization in peripheral arterial diseases. Orv. hetil. 97 no.20:546-548 13 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvost. Egyetem Sebeasz. Klin. (igaz.: Littman Imre dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL
arterial, obliterating, determ. of blood circ. rate after
lumbar sympathectomy (Hun))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION

rate, determ. in obliterating peripheral arterial dis.
after lumbar sympathectomy (Hun))

(SYMPATECTOMY, eff.

lumbar, on blood circ. rate in peripheral arterial
dis. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Sept. 50

5115. A MODIFIED METHOD OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES OF THE CORONARY ARTERIES - Ein modifiziertes Verfahren in der chirurgischen Behandlung von Durchblutungsstörungen der Koronararterien - Vas G., Kudász J. and László L. IV.Chr. Klin., Med.Univ., Budapest - Z.KREISL-FORSCH. 1958, 47/23-24 (1117-1122) Illus. 0

The effect of simultaneous ligation of the internal mammary arteries and the intercostal arteries on the blood supply of the myocardium was studied in animal experiments. Ligation of the mammary artery caused a prolonged considerable increase of the aortic pressure, which could even be enhanced by simultaneous ligation of the intercostal arteries. The signs of fresh infarction disappeared much quicker in the ECG of animals than without ligation of these arteries. On the grounds of these results, the method was also applied to patients, with favourable results.